

**INVESTIGATION ON THE DEVASTATING
EFFECT OF HIV-AIDS**

**A Case Study of Patient Visiting Minna,
General Hospital and IBB Specialist Hospital
Minna**

BY

**Khalid H. Maryam
Hadiza Bala
Salihu Ibrahim Tanimu
Muhammad Maimuna
Hauwa Ibrahim Yarimo**

**SE/11/54514
SE/11/54516
SE/11/54515
SE/11/57370
SE/11/53989**

**A Research Project Submitted to the
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY SPECIAL
EDUCATION**

**NIGER STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
MINNA**

APRIL 2015

Bio
79

INVESTIGATION ON THE DEVASTATING EFFECT OF HIV-AIDS
(A Case Study of Patient Visiting Minna, General Hospital and IBB
Specialist Hospital Minna)

BY

KHALID H. MARYAM	SE/11/54514
HADIZA BALA	SE/11/54516
SALIHU IBRAHIM TANIMU	SE/11/54515
MUHAMMAD MAIMUNA	SE/11/57370
HAUWA IBRAHIM YARIMA	SE/11/53989

A Project Submitted to the
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY SPECIAL EDUCATION, NIGER STATE
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, MINNA
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD
OF NIGERIA CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION, (N.C.E)

APRIL, 2015

APPROVAL PAGE

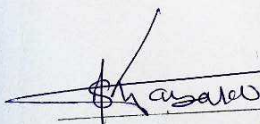
This project work is read and approved as meeting the requirement for the award of Nigerian Certificate of Education in Niger State College of Education.



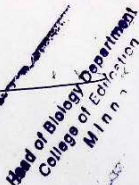
Project Supervisor

20-4-15

Date



Head of Department


Head of Biology Department
College of Education
Minna

29/4/15

Date

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah for seeing our through my studies and my parents who were very supportive to my studies, also to my brothers and sisters for their love, care and prayer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to almighty Allah for keeping us alive and safe throughout the period of our studies. May his guidance and protection remain with us all the days of our life.

Our profound appreciation and gratitude goes to our hardworking and dedicated supervisor Alh. Baba Ndana who took his time to advice and guide us during the period of our research work. May Almighty Allah reward him abundantly. I also want to acknowledge and registered my appreciation to all our lecturers in the department of Biology and also to Mallam Aliyu Muhammad.

We want to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to our family, especially our parents for their parental, moral and financial support throughout the period of the pursuit of our academics. Also to our brothers and sisters for their moral and financial support. We also thank Miss Rakiya Muhammad for always stand by us throughout the period of our research work.

We want to register our appreciation to our uncles and aunties and their entire families, may Almighty Allah bless, guide, protect you all, in all that you do.

This acknowledgement will not be complete without expressing our profound gratitude to our Head of Department and typist Mallam Muhammad Muhammad for a work well done may God Almighty Bless guide and protect them all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover page	i
Approval page	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Abstract	v
Table of contents	vi
CHAPTER ONE: Introduction	
1.1 The Background of the study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems	2
1.3 Purpose and Significance of the Study	2
1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study	3
1.5 Definition of Terms	4
CHAPTER TWO: Literature Review	
2.1 The Concept of HIV/AIDS	6
2.2 States Leading of AIDS	10
2.3 The Need for HIV/AIDS Education	13
CHAPTER THREE: Description of Research Design	23
CHAPTER FOUR: Data Presentation and Analysis	25
CHAPTER FIVE	
5.1 Summary	34
5.2 Conclusion	35
5.3 Recommendations	35
Bibliography	38
Research Questionnaire	39

ABSTRACT

The research is based on the *Investigation on the Devastating Effect of HIV/AIDS A case study of patient visiting Minna, General Hospital and IBB Specialist Hospital Minna*. Cases of HIV/AIDS is increasing by the day people are loosing love one's, parent loosing their children like wise also children are becoming orphans, some children are born in to the world with the disease though HIV/AIDS is yet to be discovered, there are a lot of campaigns going on to educate the public. Many factors such as poverty, Immorality, peer pressure, ignorance, polygamy and social-cultural practices are working against eradication of the disease. In light of this study carried out by the researcher, it has been discovered that broadly and vividly in IBB Specialist Hospital and General Hospital Minna there are numerous problems associated with HIV/AIDS many patients lack interact regard ART programmes. Some pregnant women do not deem it necessary to protect their unborn child from contacting the disease through mother to child transmission. Stigmatization of people with HIV/AIDS has made many people afraid of knowing their HIV status, positively tested patient are afraid to declare publicity their HIV positive status, because friends and family might evade them.

CHAPER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

In Niger State since early 1990s, there were a few reported cases of aid patients in few hospitals of Minna Suleja, Bida and Kontagora. It was observed that many patients companied of Constance fever, malaria, typhoid, body weaknes, lack of appite etc. some fall sick too often while others tocks ill, become Emaciated and died too soon.

Initially, some people thought some patient were be witched or that witches cast a spell on their victims, but blood test carried out in various hospital revealed that such people were HIV/AIDS positive.

Since there is no knowledge cure even or this present moment, patient started dying and the Niger state ministry of health, national orientation agency Niger State Gwape International started carrying out campaign were carried out on television, newspapers public film shows drama lat the village square and market places posters etc.

Population of some village started decreasing, children started loosing parent, parent started loosing children friends started loosing there dear ones and in some cases both parents died living children orphans.

This created some concern in most undertake a vigilant study of the effects of Aids on the society.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

These research is base on people who ought to wait for the right time before engaging in sex. The effect of engaging in the act of sex will lead to a devastating sickness, which is HIV/AIDS parent are to play and important role here by correcting the child right from the beginning so that child stricks to those correction and it helps him or her in life.

According to the book of this 2:12 it teacher use to say "No" to ungodliness and world passive and to live self controlled upright and godly live in this present age".

Finally engaging in this promiscuous act will lead to external destruction.

1.3 Purpose and Significance of the study

These study is intend to help these having these pandemic disease. As mentioned earlier in Titus 2:12, we should live sensibly, righteously and

godly in this present world engaging in these ungodly behaviours will lead to external which is death.

There is still no known cure of AIDs, and it often lead to a painful death of our your and advised to study pure and wait for the right time youth and our elders are to zip-up to do away with these diseases.

Some of the Purpose and Significance are:

1. To promote young people genuine participation
2. To promote polices and actions for young people health and development using a human right frame work.
3. To increase awareness of the impact of HIV/AID on young people and young people impact on the course of the epidermis
4. To equip our youths with technical correct information on HIV/AIDs.
5. To create awareness on safe and responsible sex

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Due to lack of funds distance and time, this study has been basically conducted in Niger State with concentration and Minna General Hospital and the morality rate become alarming. This project therefore limited to

the observations of the research in three major couple of years from 2001 to 2004.

The hypothesis is stated in the null form (H_0) neutral form.

1. People with HIV/AIDS are rejected both by their loved one's and the community at large.
2. People with HIV/AIDS develop negative attitude towards others and themselves.
3. People with HIV/AIDS Undergo traumatic conditions and may develop low self esteem and feel rejected.
4. People with HIV/AIDS believe they can not contribute to the development of the community and nation at large.

Meaning of null Hypothesis

A null hypothesis, H_0 , represent a theory that has been put forward, either because it is to be use as a basis for argument, but has not been proved.

1.5 Definition of Terms

Devastating: This means causing a lot of damage and destruction of the body

Effect: A change that somebody/something causes in somebody/something else.

HIV: Can be defined as a deadly virus that can not be seeing with out naked eye.

Disease: Can be defined as the abnormality of health of Animals, or Distort unhealthy condition of human.

Hero Sexual: Can be defined as the sex between man and woman.

Homosexual: Can be defined as the sex between two man or two woman.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of HIV/AIDS

Viruses cause many different illness, such as the common cold (catarrh) measles, hepatitis A, B and chicken pox, polio and rabies the Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes Aids is a very small germ that is too small to see with an ordinary microscope it is so small that there could be two hundred and thirty thousand at the tip of a pen, or on a full stop at the end of a sentence (Jean C. Garland) (2003). It only takes a few of these viruses to enter the body for one to become infected and later develop the condition we call AIDS is not a disease, caused by which craft, or directly from God, or from bad water, or from mosquitoes but a virus.

HIV belongs to a group of virus as called retroviruses. There are many types of the virus found in different areas of the world and especially in different areas of Africa if you are infected with any type of HIV, you will almost certainly develop AIDS and die within two to ten years.

Human: The virus is only found in human it is not found in animals or insects. Immunodeficiency: the virus reduces the defense ability of the

immune system the immune system has the Job of protecting the body from all kinds of infections and in vaders it destroys germs that enter the body.

Joseph A. Ilori (2003) virus is a germ two small to see with a regular light microscope people must use powerful electronic microscopes to see HIV viruses are the smallest of all micro organisms and hundreds of times smaller than a bacteria or malaria parasite.

The immune system is the body's ministry of defense, Germs are all round us, some of them getting into our bodies from the day we are born. Most are harmless but some can make us sick. The white blood cells in our blood are part of the immune system. They are soldier on the attack against germs that enter our bodies. HIV kills many of those white blood cells so that they can no longer protect the body, as they should when immune system is working well, we can see evidence of that for example, when a person has a throat infection, the lymph nodes in the neck may become swollen and tender, obvious to the person himself and to the doctor; the swollen lymph nodes show that the immune system is fighting the throat infection.

Professor Danny mc cain (2003): said HIV attacks the white blood cells, especially ones called CD4 cells, it attaches to the cell and then enters it. The virus multiples by using the cell's own production factories" to make copies of itself. HIV eventually kills the CD4 cells. The CD4 cells are like the co-ordinators of the immune system, they pass on the information they have to the rest of the immune system. They are the eyes and ears, the radar and telephone of the body's many we can compare the CD4 cell to the ministry of information, they both analyze and pass along important messages, try to imagine what would happen to Nigeria if after the Nigeria armed force were weakened, the ministry of information was destroy, Nigeria would being chaos, important information would not passed on.

Dr. B. Chindo (August 2005) the CD4 count is a measure of how many CD4 cells are working in the body. A health person's CD4 count is between six hundred and fifty one thousand two hundred and fifty. When a person's CD4 count drops below two hundred the person is said to have AIDs.

Doctors do not usually stavl antiretroviral drug therapy until the patient CD4 count drops to around three t hundred and fifty. When the CD4 cells are destroyed, the whole immune system does not work in

harmony. The body's protection against infection is gradually worn out. This allows many different infections to enter the body and destroy it.

Dr. Tim Menakaya (1999) said the word "AIDs" causes confusion in the mind of some people. The word sounds like the number eight, people in some areas call it "eight" in some peaces, it is known as 7+1, 10-2, 44-4,6+2, 3+5 and 9-11 in Hausa, AIDs is also known as kanjama's, (modern diseases) some respondents called it "positive disease" Monkey disease" (sking disease). The beacon of hope survey asked people, what is AIDs?

They gave many varied responses. Generally, people felt that AIDs is a dangerous killer disease, often transmitted by sexual activity. However, 44% through that HIV and AIDs were the something, while 20% said that they did not know whether there was a difference between the two. In truth, Aid is a group of signs and symptoms that develop towards the end of the life of a person infected with HIV.

Dr B Bele (2001) stated in his research that A-I-D-S is for the following words Acquired -that is it is a disease that people get or catch, not one they are born with the virus is passed from one person to person, including often from mother to bady. An infected person gets or acquires the virus

that causes AIDs from someone else who already has the virus. **Immune:** the HIV attacks the immune system. The word immune speaks of protection or defence.

Deficiency: there is a deficient, in adequate, or "less than - needed" response to all disease by the immune system.

Syndrome: Any syndrome is just a group of signs and symptoms when a person has AIDs there is a group of signs and symptoms that point to that fact.

2.2 Stages Leading to AIDS

Jean C. Garland (2003) discovered that at the beginning of HIV infection a person may have no symptoms at all some people may have a slight fever and symptoms similar to malaria a few days after the virus enters their body, but those symptoms will soon disappear most people do not notice any illness or symptoms around the time of infection. The HIV test may remain negative for three or even six months after initial infection. This is because there are not yet enough antibodies to cause it to read positive the time before the blood test become positive is called the "window period". The window period is a very dangerous time for others as

infected others through sex or through blood transfusion. The window period is a time of especially great risk to those receiving blood transfusions, as the donated blood will still test negative, but will be deadly to the person who receives it. Beacon (2001 July).

Symptom free period from the time of infection through the next two to ten years, the person using with HIV has no symptoms but can transmit HIV to others. This is the symptom free (a symphonic) period the person will look healthy and will be active. In the Beacon of Hope survey, 28% of those interviewed said that looking at a person is enough to tell if he or she has HIV that is wrong. Many people believe that they will not contract HIV if they only have sexual contact with healthy looking individuals they are sadly mistaken you cannot tell were is living with HIV by looking at them, as slogan says, "AIDs no dey show for face".

Symptomatic period. Textually the person living with HIV starts to develop symptoms such as tiredness, fever, dysentery, cough, enlarged lymph glands, skin rashes, and yeast infection. This means that he or she has entered the symptomatic period. The person may start attending the clinic or hospital often, with malaria or others fevers typhoid, rashes and diarrhea, collectively these illnesses are referred to as the AIDs related

complex or condition (ARC) many opportunistic illness come into the body at this time. As horn by (2000). The healthy body, without HIV can fight off disease take advantage of the opportunity to come into the body and cause illness. That is why doctors call these disease "opportunistic diseases" many people with HIV infection develop skin problems of some kind chronic diarrhea and thrush (whitish rashes in the month) are two examples of opportunistic infections. Tuber closes (TB) is another disease that is very common in people with a weakened immune systems, but it is HIV has weakened their defences. The period of such symptoms can last for several year depending on whether the person has the money to buy the drugs, especially antibiotics to treat infection and weather they are eating well and living in a healthy way" there is no clear dividing line between this symptomatic period and the last period, which is called AIDs.

Dr. Bele (2004). AIDs is a group of signs and symptoms up to this time the person was on HIV carrier their blood tested HIV positive but they only had symptoms come and go as the opportunities disease came and went. Now at this end stage they have AIDs. The person is an AIDs parent. This period of AIDs is the symptoms (the syndrome) appear and they are ill continuously some of the signs and symptom of AIDs may appear before

AIDs fully develops with treatment they may improve or disappear for sometime, only return later.

2.3 The Need for HIV/AIDS Education

There is need for HIV/AIDS Education because people are to be taught to keep sex for marriage. The best way to avoid getting AIDS is "NO SEX BEFORE MARRIAGE, No sex outside marriage" there is no doubt that this is the best way to avoid AIDS moreover, it is Gods' way.

D.B Chindo (2005) when a man and woman marry, are both virgins and neither has had an infected blood transfusion, then they are extremely unlikely to have become infected with HIV therefore they cannot give HIV infection to each other moreover, for as long as both partners in the marriage have sexual intercourse only with each other, there is no risk of acquiring HIV by sexual activity.

In Uganda, the Slogans "Love faithful" and Zero grazing are used to describe this faithfully relationship between husband and wife. Consider this quote from Josh Mc Dewell's book, why wait? Today if you have sexual intercourse with a woman, you are not only having sexual intercourse with

her, but with every person that woman might have had intercourse with for the last ten years and all the people they had intercourse with.

Benjamin (2002) discovered, when you have sexual relations with some one you are exposed to all the germs that they have collected from their other sexual partners, the chart below will give you some idea of how many people you could be exposed to by having sexual relations with some one who has the same number of sexual partners as you. This is how HIV in Nigeria and else where is being passed on so effectively from one person to the other the following advice is developed by Benjamin (2002).

- ❖ Unless you can easily attract some one attention by making a lot of noise, or can run and escape, it may be better not to fight the rapist as this simply adds to the possibility that he will hurt you more and possible even kill.
- ❖ If you cannot prevent the rape, spit on your hands as much as you can and put that saliva (Spittle) inside your virgin before the rapist enters you. In rape situation the spittle will do two thing: it will act as lubricant and make it less likely you are cut and brushed it may also help to destroy the virus.
- ❖ Report the rape to the police authorities.

❖ If possible, get to a hospital where there are anti retroviral drugs and insist that you have a dose of AZT immediately. This could be drugs like cocaine and heroin are available in the cities and young people are becoming addicted and killing themselves with these drugs shared needles often pass HIV infection from one to the other.

Professor Tim (2000) educates people on how to use sterilized instruments at all times when your skin needs to be cut open or pierced. The common disinfectants like Savlon and Dettol are not strong enough to kill the HIV virus chemicals that do kill HIV are iodine 2% house hold chlorine bleach (Jik or parazone) in a 10% solution with water, rubbing alcohol 70% surgical spirit 70% hydrogen peroxide 6% and Lysol 3%. Boiling instruments for 20 minute in water also kill the virus.

One practical way that you can cut down the risk infection from the barber's blades is to insist that he clean his blades with a Jik or parazone bleach solution. Dr. Ben (2005) you can make up this solution using one spoonful of bleach and nine spoonfuls of water. You can even take this little bottle of beach solution along with you to the barbers and watch him

clean his blades with it before shaving you or cutting your hair. Even better, you can take your own new blade to the barber.

It is important that you make sure that a sterile blade is used for a male circumcision. Insist that the person circumcising your child uses a new blade for baby buy. It is best not to allow female circumcision. This is a cruel practice that is a health risk to women causing them to be treated medically at once and completely, if these disease are not treated, the sores or a discharge leave the door open for other infection especially HIV. Most people living with HIV also have other sexually transmitted diseases beside increasing the risk of HIV untreated STDs. Can cause sterility (Barrenness) and serious illness of the whole body.

Dr. Chutwu (1999): there is some good evidence that male circumcision reduces the risk of a man acquiring HIV infection. This is thought to be because the HIV is less likely to be trapped on a circumcised penis than behind an uncircumcised fore skin. Health workers are at risk of HIV. They need to learn to always use gloves when cleaning wounds, doing circumcision or encountering any body fluids. Mid wives and surgeons are especially vulnerable. Some laboratory workers seem to pay little attention to their risk from HIV and do not consistently use glove, while working with

blood and other body fluids, this is foolish behavior. Gloves should always be worn by relatives or health workers when handling and dressing a dead body. Professor Tim (2003) discover the government trainers of health personnel need to do more work with traditional birth attendants and community health workers.

Trainers must warn these workers of the dangers of HIV. Schools of health need to train community health students about AIDs, how to avoid becoming infected during the course of their duties, and how to care for those with AIDs. Also, schools of health need to present for you from being infected with HIV, but only if it is used within hours of the rape you then need to continue taking antiretroviral drugs for four weeks, under the care of a doctor who knows how to use them. Dr. Ben (1999) many young people under the influence of drug or alcohol, or both.

Sources of HIV/AIDs Virus

HIV spreads when an infected persons blood, semen or virginal fluid contacts a healthy persons blood or mucus membrane, are the moist surfaces like those inside the mouth, in the lining of the eye sources, inside the vagina and at the tip of the penis Dr. Ben S. (2000).

HIV spread by sexual intercourse, with an infected person. When a single, sex act with an HIV positive person can be enough to infect someone. All over Africa 80% and even up to 90% of cases of HIV infection occur this way. Most sexual intercourse in Nigeria and Africa is heterosexual. Heterosexual, means sex between a man and a woman. Homosexually is sex between two men or two women. There is relatively little homosexuality in Africa compared to western Europe and North America, though if testimonies from boys' schools are to be delivered, homosexuality may be becoming more common in Nigeria. In some countries in the western world, more common in Nigeria. In some countries in the western world, more than 50% of HIV infection is spread by homosexual activity. Homosexuality is forbidden by God in scripture faith – based AIDS Awareness programme 2002.

(Leviticus 18:22, Romans 1:21-32), just as heterosexual activity outside marriage is also forbidden. HIV is present in the semen. Semen is the fluid that comes from a man's penis during the act of sexual intercourse. HIV is also present in the vaginal fluid. The virus passes from man to the woman through the thin lining (mucous membrane) of the vagina or from the woman to the man through the mucus membrane at

the tip of the man's penis. It is easier for a woman to get HIV infection from a man, than a man from a woman. This is mainly because of the large area of mucous membrane, inside the vaginal compared to the small area at the tip of the penis in addition there is more virus present in the semen than the vaginal fluid professor John (1999).

HIV spread from mother to baby, this account for about 10% of total HIV infections approximately three out of every ten children born to infected mothers will become infected with HIV. the virus passes from the mother to the child in three ways.

- i. In the womb before delivery the virus passes across the placenta, especially if there is any trauma it can happen to the woman during any fall, or if she is beaten by husband or perhaps if she has a miscarriage during the pregnancy. Any small separated of the baby after birth (placenta) from inside of the womb (uterus) will cause the mothers blood to mix with the baby's blood. Thankfully, the mother and baby have two separate blood systems, other wise all babies of infected mothers would become infected.

- ii. During the birth process: this is most likely way for the baby to get the virus from the mother the virus can be passed to the baby from the mother this virus can be passed to the baby from the mother when the baby swallows fluid and the mothers blood during the delivery. Infection is more likely if the mother has an episiotomy (surgical cut) or a tear during delivery. This virus can then passed through the mucous membrane in the baby's body in addition if the baby is delivered using instruments like forceps and bruising occurs the baby is more likely to become infected.
- iii. During breast feeding: approximately 15% of babies who are born to infected, mothers become infected through breast milk during breast feeding. The virus in the breast probably passes to the baby's month.

Effect of HIV/AIDS

According to faith based AID, initiative (2003) the effects of HIV/AIDS are:

1. It causes premature death to those who engage themselves in the bad act.
2. It causes fever which often lasts for more one month

3. It cause weight loss (more than 10% of the body weight).
4. It cause, diawnderea more than one month
5. It causes tuberculosis found in 30-50% of the people who have AIDs.
6. It causes infection of mouth and throat (80 – 100%) of people with AIDs.
7. It cause skin rashes
8. It causes cough
9. It cause blister on mouth or private part or one side of the body (Herpes and shrines).
10. It causes cancers.
11. It causes lung and brain damage.

Counseling

HIV/AIDs counseling is dialogue between a client to cope with stress and to take personal decisions relating to HIV/AIDs. The counseling process include the evaluation to personal risk of HIV. Transmission and facilitation of prevention behavior in this context the care system include health and social support.

The counseling process continues through a referral network to various community and social support agencies according to the needs of individuals and the family affected by or worried about HIV/AIDS counseling is a blend of education, exploration and discussion Menkaya (1999). Children are withdrawn from school in order to save on educational expenses and increase the labour supply, the household suffers a severe "loss of earning potential" in the area of human rights in Nigeria the report says.

"the stigma and discrimination that are often associated with HIV/AIDS can lead to violations of basic human rights protection of human rights is import by itself, but also fosters a climate of caring and security that is crucial for the success of efforts to prevent further spread of HIV. On issues of gender and HIV/AIDS 2002 report says Although both men and women are vulnerable in infection and disease the impact of HIV/AIDS affect the two sexes differently. Women are tow to four times more vulnerable to HIV infection than men, similarly, women are more vulnerable to other STDs. The presence of which greatly enhances the risk of HIV infection.

CHAPTER THREE

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study various methods of data collection were employed and used. These methods includes, observation and interview documented material or items and questionnaire.

- i. **Interview Method:** The interview method was one of the method used to collect data or information. It is fact to face contact between the research and the respondent to obtain first reliable and vital information through verbal response.
- ii. **Observation:** This method was also used to collect data or information. In this method, the researcher made use of personal observation in obtaining some relevant information.
- iii. **Documented Method or items:** These are related information in the study are the research made use of relevant documented materials which were obtained from various newspapers, magazine, you journals etc. the documented material were very imperative because they supplied valid and reliable information through other methods about the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 The available statistics for the year 2011 of people living with HIV/AIDs in Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida (IBB) Specialist hospital Minna Niger State.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDs in IBB specialist hospital Minna Niger State as of 2011 statistics.

Indicators	Achicuod
Total Individual counseled and tasted	48493
Individual tasted positive	1626
Pregnant woman counsolled and tasted	15214
Pregnant woman tasted positive	
Positively tested pregnant woman	199
Receiving andro-ratrouira Therapy (ART)	213
Individuals enrolled into care	1023
Positively tested individual newly initiated into ART	664
Total individuals on ART	3680

The percentage of people tested positive is

$$= \frac{1626}{48493} \times 100 = 3.35\%$$

The percentage of pregnant woman tested positive is $= \frac{199}{15,214} \times 100 = 1.31\%$

The available statistics for the year 2012 to 2013 of people living with HIV/AIDS in General Hospital Minna Niger State.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in General Hospital Minna as of 2012 statistics

Indicators	Hu counseling & tested (HCT)	Prevention mother to child transmission (HCT)	Anti-Ratrovirla therapy (ART)
Individuals tested positive	700	680	
Individuals tested negative	90,191	88,221	
Total individuals tested	90,891	88,901	1,233

The percentage of individual (HCT) tested positive is $= \frac{700}{90,891} \times 100 = 0.76\%$

The percentage of pregnant woman (PMTCT) tested positive is $= \frac{680}{88,901} = 100 = 0.76\%$

The percentage of individuals (HCT) tested negative is $= \frac{90,891}{90,191} = 99.23\%$

The percentage of pregnant woman (PMTCT) tested negative is $= \frac{88,221}{88,901} = 99.24\%$

Percentage of HIV/AIDS patients on ART $= \frac{1233}{700+680} \times 100 = 89.35$

There are 0.77% of individuals and 0.76% pregnant woman that have been tested and confirm HIV/AIDS positive in General Hospital Minna and about 99.23% of individuals and 99.24% of pregnant woman were found to be negative.

Among the people tested positive about 90% were found out to be on anti-Retroviral therapy.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in General Hospital Minna as of 2013 statistics.

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
Number of facilities reporting	35	35	70
Individuals counseling tested and received result.	4020	6540	10560
Individuals tested HIV positive	900	1200	2100
Individuals tested HIV negative	1203	5340	6543

The percentage of male tested positive is = $\frac{900}{1056} \times 100 = 8.52\%$

The percentage of woman tested positive is = $1200 \times 100 = 19.89\%$

Data of pregnant woman

Prevention major to child transmission (PMTCT) data as of 2013

Indicators	Female
Number of facilities reporting	35
Pregnant woman counseling and tested and result received	13200
Pregnant woman tested HIV positive	1200
Positively tested pregnant woman on ART prophylaxis for PMTCT	480

Percentage of woman tested positive as of 2013 = $\frac{480}{13200} \times 100 = 40\%$

Only 40% of pregnant woman tested are receiving ART that shows that there is carelessness or lack of awareness on the side of the patient who are affected by the HIV/AIDS diseases.

Data of these on Anti-Ratviral therapy (ART)

Indicators	Male	Female	Total
Persons enrolled into the ART programme for ART care during the college of this data	1100	2449	3549
Person newly started on ART during collection of the data	473	1627	2507
Person currently on treatment list and 2 nd line ART during the collection of the data	1000	1850	2850

From the analysis shows, as of 2013 there are high causes of HIV/AIDS recorded in the various hospital and organization, it got as high as 19.89% and from the result also it shows victims lack of aware or refusal to undergo the ART programme which will help them access some Anti-retroviral therapy drugs that will sustain and enhance their health and let them to aware that government have provide profile solution prevent matter to child transition which are assailable everywhere in the local government.

Chart showing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in general Hospital Minna Niger State as of 2013 statistics.

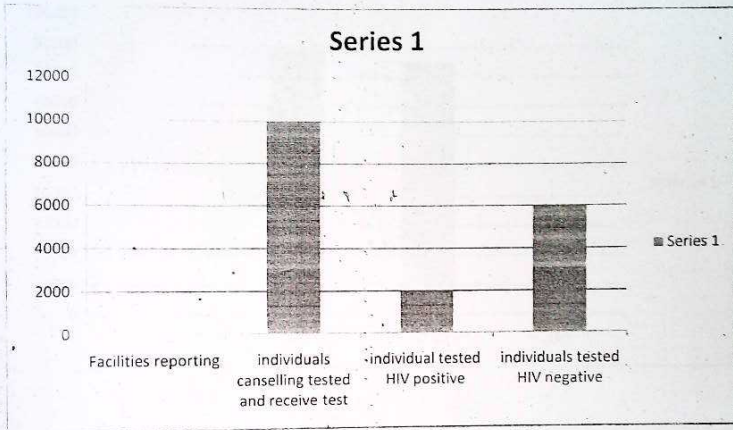


Chart showing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in General Hospital Minna Niger State as of 2012 statistic

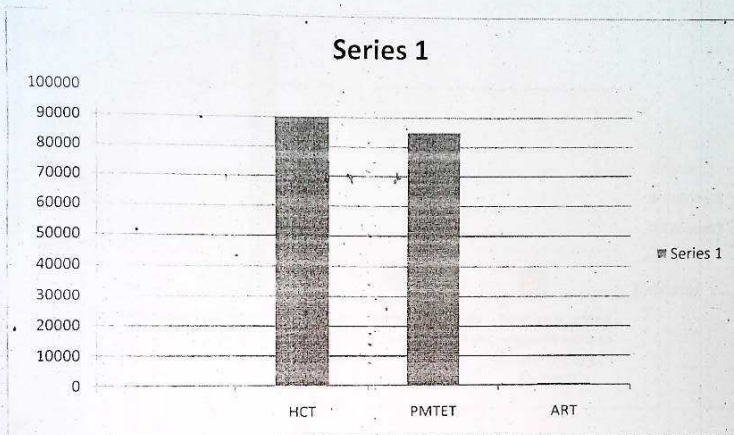


Chart showing PMTCT data as of 2013

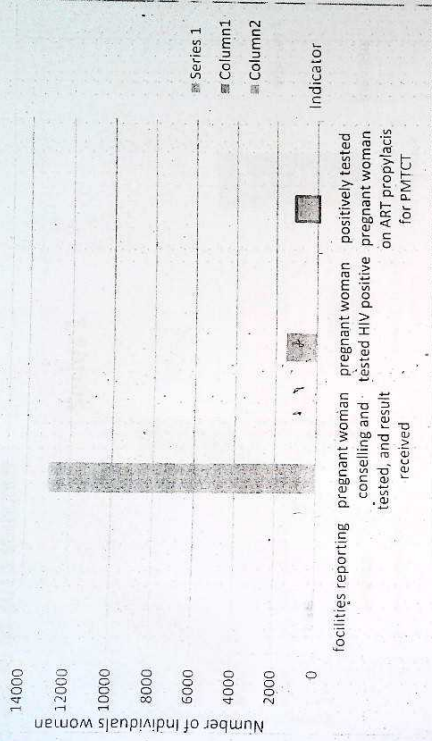
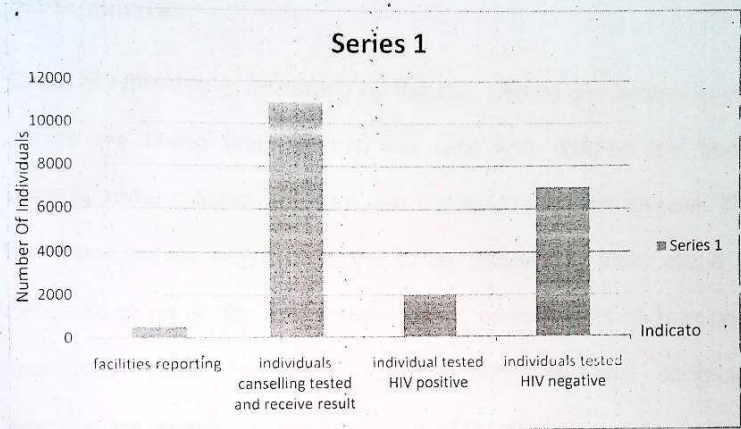


Chart showing prevalence of HIV/AIDS in General Hospital Minna Niger State as of 2013 statistics



CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Summary

Cases of HIV/AIDS is increasing by the day, people are losing love ones, parent are losing their children like wise also children are becoming orphans, some children are born into the world with the disease. Though the therefore for HIV/AIDS is yet to be discovered, there are a lot of campaigns going on to Education the public, many factors such as poverty, immorality, peer. Pressure, ignorance, polygamy, and socio-cultural practices are meaning against redication of the disease.

In light of this studied to carried out by the researcher, it has been discovered that broadly and vividly in IBB specialist hospital and general hospital Minna there are numerous problems associated with HIV/AIDS. Many patients lack interest regard ART programme, some pregnant woman do not deem it necessary to protect their unborn child from contacting the disease through mother to child transition. Stigmatization of people with HIV/AIDS has made many people at raid of knowing their HIV status. Positively tested patient are afraid to do clear publicity the being HIV positive, because friends and family might evade them.

5.2 Conclusion

At the end of the study, the researchers, came up with a conclusion that, the primary cause of HIV/AIDS disease is ignorance that is ignorance on the part of parents friends, and individuals, and also the public authorities and stakeholders not doing enough to educate the people on what is HIV/AIDS, its dangers, ways of transmission, and ways of survival even after being infected the need for every one to know his/her HIV status. Education by way of creating awareness, will go a long way in containing the disease, and would give many unborn children hope.

5.3 Recommendations

In catering for people with AIDS, one must take the following measures.

1. Be confident. Do not be afraid
2. Show plants of lack and affection. Every person with AIDS need to he/or she is love and accepted by the family you way touch, hold, hug and share food with them.

3. Provide a clean, safe environment: the bodies of people with AIDS cannot fight germ well so they easily become sick from disease and germ therefore it is important to
4. Keep the patient's body and bed clean at all time
5. Wash and sweep the room regularly
6. Keep the room free of mosquitoes or use a net,
7. Provide clean water and well cooked food, free from contamination by flies.
8. Wash your hand frequently with soap to stop the spread to infections

In taking care of those with HIV/AIDS, one protection too so therefore ensure one takes the following measures.

1. Avoid sharing of sharp objects example razor blade, needles, etc.
2. Practice sterilization e.g barbing dipper
3. Avoid unscreened blood transfusion
4. Abstain from pre-marital sex and multi-sexual partners.
5. Encourage the use of condom
6. Protect your self simple practice can protect the patients relative such as.

- i. Wash your hand often with soap and water
- ii. Cover wound or cuts you may have
- iii. Wear plastic gloves or plastic bags while caring patients if blood or fesses (Excreta) is on this patient or bed sheets.
- iv. Use bleach wash clothes and sheets or other, blood fluids with plenty of seawater. Dry them well in sun, if they are soiled with blood or other fluid, wash using a bleach solution.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Asia Jewish Medical Ethics. Vol 2 ho L, January 1991 p 3.8 Barnett, T Whiteside, A (2002) AIDS in the twenty first century. Disease and Elobalization. Basingstock, Hampshire. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Chindo, B. (2005) oral interview. State AID: programe coordinator ministry of health Minna.
- Jackson, H. (2005) AID Africa. Continent in crisis Harare Safaids.
- Jean C.C (2003) AID is real and it's in our church published by faith initiative Jos, Nigerian.
- UNAIDS (2005) AIDS in Africa: UNAIDS. www.unaids.org/unaids-resource/images/AIDSScenarlas/AID-scenarios-2025-report-on.pdf
- UNAIDS/WHO (2006). Report on the elobal HIV/AIDS Epidoimic. December, 2006. General UNAIDS www.Unaids.org/en/HIV-data/epi2006/default.asp UNDP, (1999). Human Development report 1999. New York: Oxford University.press.
- <http://hdr-undp.org/report/global/1999/en/weinreich,s> Benn, C, (2004). AIDS metting the challenge. Data, facts, Background. Geneva world council of churches publication.

RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

NIGER STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, MINNA

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

TOPIC: Investigation on the Devastating Effect of HIV/AIDS (A Case Study of Patients visiting Minna General Hospitals)

SECTION "A"

Instruction: Please ticks () in the space provided were applicable:

Gender: Male () F ()

Marital status: Married () Single ()

Age: 21 – 35 () 15 – 20 ()

How long does HIV/AIDS take to show up

Can HIV/AIDS be cure A Yes () B No ()

What causes HIV/AIDS

How can a marriage woman who is HIV negative and the husband who is HIV positive prevent herself from contacting HIV

Is HIV/AIDS a disease A Yes () B No ()

How many people are infected with HIV/AIDSs

Can you contract HIV through sharp up object Yes () No ()

Do HIV/AIDSs kill A Yes () B No ()

How can you prevent HIV/AIDSs